

The Virginia Advocate.

LOTZ COLLECTION

VOLUME XX.

ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN TRUTH IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT.

NUMBER 36.

WILLIAM F. EARLY, Editor.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

NO. 1 & SAUNDERS, Publishers.

TERMS.

THE VIRGINIA ADVOCATE is published every Saturday at \$3 a year, in advance. And \$10 sent, free of postage, in advance, under one cover, shall command four copies of the paper. No Subscription discontinued, except at the discretion of the Proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, of 12 lines or less, three insertions for \$1—Each continuance 25 cents. Longer Advertisements in proportion. The number of insertions must be noted on the MS., no advertisements will be continued until ordered to be stopped, and charged accordingly. Chancery Orders not exceeding two squares, published for \$5.

Political.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer, New York, October 23, 1845.

The camp of our political opponents, throughout the State, is in a complete uproar. In this city perhaps the greatest discussion meets the public eye; but, in other parts of the State, though not so visible, feelings not less acrimonious pervade every country. It is very certain that the Whig party in this city must be defeated, but what party, or section of a party, will triumph, is yet to be decided and remains matter of great doubt. In a former letter I stated that we would probably have four tickets in this city. I have not changed that opinion.

The Lococo Nominating Committee have been in session some eight or ten days, and have made but little progress in the selection of their candidates for the Assembly, but have progressed rapidly by factions, or if you please by sections, in the most violent denunciation of each other. The *Globe*, (Mr. Slamm) speaking of one of the candidates for nomination, says: "And this is the man, the jackall, of these creatures, the *** who is now promising, in the way of upholstery and other labor, to give employment to several persons, as an inducement to obtain their influence in procuring his nomination to the Assembly."

I give you this extract as indicating the feeling which prevails, not only in the nominating committee, but in every section of the party, and throughout the Lococo community. Notwithstanding the numerous meetings which the committee have held, and the lateness of the hour to which they have been procrastinated, (one or two o'clock in the morning,) they have agreed upon only seven candidates out of thirteen, to represent the city and county of New York in the Assembly of the State. The only office of profit which becomes vacant, and is to be filled at the approaching election in November, is the office of Register. It is a valuable office, and will produce, before all difficulties are settled, a violent outpouring of the angry passions.

In several of the Senatorial districts strong indications of rebellion are presenting themselves. In the fourth district Col. Samuel Young, a distinguished Barnburner, is nominated as the regular candidate of the party. Mr. Young was removed from the office of Secretary of State during the last session of the Legislature. This was done through the management and influence of the "Old Hunkers." He is now nominated in a strong Lococo district, and, as his friends assert, with a determination, if elected, to punish the "Old Hunkers." In the mean time, however, the Barnburners have become alarmed, and are charging the "Old Hunkers" with treacherous designs, and with a secret determination to vote for Mr. Hopkins, a meritorious man, and the Whig candidate for Senator in opposition to Mr. Young. A journal friendly to Mr. Young says: "In a treasonable combination extends into Washington, Warren, and Montgomery counties. Leading 'Hunkers' are now betting considerable sums that Colonel Young will be defeated by 500 majority. They calculate on his defeat in Washington by 2,000 or 2,500, in Warren by 100 or 200, in Montgomery by 500 which will no doubt be sufficient to defeat him in the district if they should succeed.

A late Canada paper says: "The last Official Gazette" announces the further prorogation of the Provincial Parliament to the 19th of November, and then not to meet for the despatch of business. It is said that Parliament will not actually meet till February."

THE TARIFF—ITS EFFECTS IN GEORGIA.

Although not probably designed by the writer for publication, we take the liberty of giving to our readers the following extract from a private letter to the Editor. The writer is one who takes a calm and dispassionate view of all questions, which, combined with his extensive observation, and his enlarged and liberal views should give weight and influence to his opinions. Let them be read and considered carefully, for they contain much food for the reflection of the statesman, philanthropist and capitalist: "Allow me to add, that I have observed with no small degree of satisfaction, your decided, though moderate course upon the Tariff question. Unless I have wholly misconstrued your actions and language, you occupy the same ground that I do upon that all-important subject: to wit, a sufficient protection to domestic industry, to place it beyond all contingencies.

"This is undoubtedly the most important subject now agitating the public mind, for with it are intimately interwoven the future destinies of our country. Upon it depends the issue whether we shall indeed be a free and independent nation, or dependent upon Europe for our greatest necessities. Upon it depends the development of our resources as a nation, for it stimulates enterprise, and builds up factories, to bring to light the untold treasures imbedded in our mountains; thus diminishing competition in agriculture, by withdrawing labor and capital from it.

Increasing the demand, and consequently enhancing the value of agricultural products. Upon this same tariff system, depends our prosperity as a State, for the South can as well avail herself of all the advantages thought to arise from it as the North, and had better do it than to sit down in despair dwelling on her imaginary wrongs, or crying out oppression! oppression!! No State in the Union, under wise and salutary laws, liberal policy, and a proper and energetic direction of labor and capital, is better calculated to take a permanent and elevated position than Georgia. What hinders her middle country from becoming a manufacturing country, and thus immensely benefiting the remainder, by profitably applying the labor of indolent thousands, now unable to make a scanty subsistence, and making them valuable producers of what the farmer needs, and ready consumers of his surplus products? How long, think you, before it would be discovered that our steam engines, looms and thistles could be made at home out of Georgia iron, by Georgia men, and paid for with Georgia gold, if this direction were given to the capital of Middle Georgia, instead of, as now, raising cotton worth at most but 8 cts., and often not more than 5? What would be its consequence on the social condition of the State? Bostling towns would spring up and the hum of machinery would be heard, where now are barren hillsides. (do you remember H. R. R. Jackson's lines on the red old hills of Georgia?) In the gloomy hollows between which the screech owl yells most melodiously. In their train would follow roads worth travelling over, and Railroads would intersect our State, bringing more nearly together her distant corners, and binding with bonds of iron and of interest, the soil and the sons of Georgia!"—*Chronicle*.

Extract of a Letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1845.

To the Editors of the *Baltimore Patriot*:

The official organ disclaims, for the Administration, all idea of recommending to Congress horizontal tariff—thus leaving the plan to be recommended unshadowed tort!

The *Harrisburg Union*, "the organ of Polk, Dallas and Lococoism in Pennsylvania, is out full tilt against the repeal of the present tariff, and in favor of the assembling of a State Tariff Convention to remonstrate against any action by Congress in approval of the course which the Washington Union declares the Administration will pursue!

Here's a nice state of things, planned and arranged with a view to keep the tariff question as capital for the next Presidential campaign! Let the Whig members of Congress look to it.

The New York correspondent of the *Intelligencer* quotes a passage from one of its letters in this manner: "Our opponents are flustering themselves upon the prospect of a rupture in the Whig ranks when this election comes on. They will themselves be, to as great an extent as practicable, the forerunners of a schism, and when they fail, they will inevitably fall, they cherish the hope that they will fill out among our lives. But they will be disappointed. A Whig Senator will be elected, and whether he be Berrien, Dougherty or Dawson, he will be the choice of the party. We anticipate no trouble on this score, and if our opponents do, they are 'reckoning without their host.'"—*Augusta Chronicle*.

In a letter of Samuel Swartwout, written to Hoyt when Sam was collector, and published in McKee's late book, we find this remark:

Whether or not I shall get any thing in the general scramble for plunder, remains to be proven; but I rather guess I shall.

When this was written, Swartwout and Hoyt were the two principal leaders in the Lococo politics of New York. It seems that the two regarded Lococoism as neither more nor less than "a general scramble for plunder," and both went deliberately to work to grab their shares, taking no sort of pains to conceal their intentions from their leading political friends. Swartwout grabbed upwards of a million of dollars, and Hoyt, for lack of opportunity, only about a quarter of a million.

What a beautiful and striking exhibit of Lococo principles and Lococo practice!

—*Louisville Journal*.

A Lococo paper in Ohio, consoling its party for its recent defeat in the state, says: "that it should be recollected that the Whigs have carried the House for the last three years—by a majority of 43—by ten majority in '44—and by a majority in '45."

And yet, the Union, and other kindred parties, great sticklers for the "right of instruction," and indignant that any body should talk about the representative not obeying the will of his constituents, has not a word to say against the course of Senator Allen, of Ohio, who has all this time been notoriously acting in opposition to the political opinions of his state."—*Alex. Gaz.*

What they have in Ohio.—The Cincinnati Atlas, rejoicing at the recent victory in Ohio, says, at in this result and by previous victories, they have—

A Whig Governor!
A Whig Senate!!
A Whig House of Representatives!!!
A Whig Auditor of the State!!!!
A Whig Treasurer!!!!!!
A Whig Secretary of the State!!!!!!!
A Whig Board of Public Works!!!!!!!

And asks "may we not rejoice at this result, under all the discouraging circumstances attending the contest?"

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ed—that county, and his honored name had been used in this part of the State during the exciting canvass for the purpose of alluring Whigs from their allegiance. What ever effect the magic of a name might have had elsewhere, it was impotent in Laurens. —not a Whig yielded to the power of the enchanter;—he wand was broken, and the name and character of *Troup* could not control a single vote. The same unyielding steadfastness still characterizes her people. She still remains unperturbed to all "disturbance." George M. Troup, jr., a worthy son of his worthy sire, was a candidate for the Senate, and in Laurens got but 16 votes!—Every one that appreciates loyalty and political integrity, must admire the constancy and fullness of noble old Laurens. She is a model county for the Whigs of Georgia to be proud of, and emulate.

VOTE OF LAURENS.

McAlister, (Loco.) 685
16
This cannot be beaten in the Union.—[Ed. An.]

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The Democrats are already speculating (says the *Macon Messenger*), on the use they will make of the power which their majority in the Senate gives them. It has been said by those who profess to speak accurately, but perhaps rather hastily, that they would prevent the election of a United States Senator, by refusing to go into joint balloting. This would be an ultimate ratio, to which it would be imprudent for them to resort. It would at least be a dangerous experiment; and that their party, should they attempt it, would be visited at a future day with the proper retribution, there can be no doubt. One thing is certain, (for it is openly avowed in the highways) they will use every possible effort to prevent the election of Mr. Berrien. This gentleman is particularly odious to them. In the Senate he has acquired a fame which the most covetous aspirant for distinction might envy; his reputation as a lawyer, a statesman and an orator, is co-extensive with the country; he is Georgia's most gifted son, worthy of any office at her disposal, and capable of doing lustre and dignity upon any office he may hold. For this reason the Democrats hate Mr. Berrien with a perfect hatred. "Give us any body but Berrien," they say; and we don't know but for giving them, before any one else. It is a very good criterion by which to judge a party man, the estimate formed of him by his opponents; and the rancor bordering upon malignancy, with which the Democrats are pursuing Mr. Berrien, is to us a recommendation. It furnishes presumptive evidence of his inflexible adherence to his principles. But whether Mr. Berrien will be a candidate for re-election, or whether he will be the choice of the Whig party, is, we presume, as yet undetermined. Our opponents are flustering themselves upon the prospect of a rupture in the Whig ranks when this election comes on. They will themselves be, to as great an extent as practicable, the forerunners of a schism, and when they fail, they will inevitably fall, they cherish the hope that they will fill out among our lives. But they will be disappointed. A Whig Senator will be elected, and whether he be Berrien, Dougherty or Dawson, he will be the choice of the party. We anticipate no trouble on this score, and if our opponents do, they are 'reckoning without their host.'"—*Augusta Chronicle*.

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common wise platform of principles." Then we are safe forever "Brimwood will not come to Dunsinane." Lococoism in Ohio cannot rally upon a "wise platform of principles"—It is not in the nature of things. The wisdom is wanting—the platform is wanting—the principles are wanting. Ohio is *Whig*—firm as the rock of Gibraltar.—*Alex. Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE "SEAT OF WAR" IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. CARTRIDGE (ILL.) OCTOBER 4, 1845.

Messrs GILES & SEATON: My letter of the 27th 8 p.m. closed with the arrival of Gen. Hardin, and the dismissal and hasty departure of our Mormon garrison. Since that time the Mormons have remained pretty closely in Nauvoo, and ceased their operations upon the property and lives of our citizens.

On the morning of the 30th the Gen. marched before daylight for Nauvoo. His object in going there was to recover some public arms which the Mormons had illegally obtained and withheld; to ferret out and arrest, if possible, some of those engaged in the late enormities; and to examine the condition of the city. It was understood that war-like preparations were going on there, evincing a disposition to resist the authority of the State. Backenstos had boasted of his guns and skillful English engineers, enabling him to prevent the approach of an army to the city; and had even threatened to bring them up and batter down the court house at Carthage, if it should be wrested from the possession of his garrison. It was also reported by persons who had passed through the city that a blood-red flag was streaming from the dome of the temple, and that some cannon and a mortar were mounted upon the wall around it. It was Gen. Hardin's intention to arrive in the city before the Mormons could be apprised of his approach to resist his entrance, or to remove and conceal their hostile preparations. To secure this object he made an early march, and did not disclose his intention of going to Nauvoo until his staff until the hour of starting. He was defeated, however, in his purpose of taking them by surprise. A man by the name of Bedell, who is not a Mormon, but who has for some time played second to Backenstos, and acted as a runner for the Mormons, was eavesdropping about the camp the evening before, and in some way got wind of the proposed march, and hastened to Nauvoo with the information. The consequence was, that the flag was pulled down from the temple, the guns removed from the wall and secreted, the public arms concealed, and thieves and stolen property safely put away where they could be recovered. But time, therefore, was accomplished by the expedition to the Holy City, except to spread the knowledge of the Latter-day-saints. The General and his troops became thoroughly convinced of what we have long known, that the whole Mormon community from the Patriarch down to the poorest poultry stealer, are all leagued together in the commission and concealment of crime.

They were rather surly at first, but soon began to yield before the resolute measures and bearing of Gen. Hardin, and at length informed him that they were desirous to leave the United States and remove to some place beyond the Rocky Mountains; that five or six thousand of them would go next spring, and the remainder of them as soon as they could raise the means and make preparations for the journey.

While the troops were in Nauvoo, a convention of delegates from nine of the surrounding counties met at Carthage, and resolved that the Mormons should all leave Hancock county next spring, and pledged themselves and the people of their counties to turn out en masse and drive them away if they refused to go; and to turn out and drive them at any time previous to the period fixed for their departure, if they should commit depredations upon the other citizens. A standing committee was appointed, with authority to call out the forces of those counties, if they shall at any time deem it necessary; and an active military organization is going on throughout the same, to be in readiness to answer their call.

Gen. Hardin, who is still here, will leave a garrison of one hundred mounted men at this place, to remain until the Mormons remove, for the purpose of preventing further outbreaks and mischief. We think this number will be sufficient for the purpose, as it will show the determination of the State to keep them in check, and could, if necessary, be aided by an overwhelming force on short notice.

We have therefore a prospect of seeing an end of our trouble with the Mormons, and also of having their place supplied with good citizens. The superior soil and advantages of this country have attracted the notice of those whom our recent disturbances have brought here from different parts of the country; and many are already looking out for farms and houses. The Mormons are anxious to sell, and will give better bargains than can be found elsewhere in the West. It is hoped and believed, therefore, that by the close of another spring, this strange community of dupes and impostors will have disposed of their valuable property, and be on their "winding way" to the shore of the Pacific.

J. H. SHERMAN.

We learn from the summary in the Boston Post that Mr. Hudson, the English Railway king, as he is now styled, has it appears, been buying up all the railroad iron he could get hold of either for cash or engaging to be made with intent to monopolize the article. About the 20th of September he purchased

10,000 tons at £8 17- 6d a £9, and his operations had started the market so that the latest quotation was £11 in Wales.

According to the *N. Y. Tribune* the value of railroad iron in Liverpool at the last advice was £12 5s or very nearly \$60 per ton, with a prospect of going up, too. "If we had continued to import it free of duty," adds the *Tribune*, "and thus largely increased the present and prospective demand for it, there can any intelligent man doubt that it would have been still higher? Yet at this price it can hardly be delivered in New York, freight and charges paid, for less than \$70 per ton, duty unpaid. Yet American iron masters, we learn, are contracting to deliver railroad bars of excellent quality at \$70 per ton; so that at this moment our heavy duty of \$25 per ton on this iron does not essentially if at all enhance its price to the American consumer. And the iron business is now receiving such a rapid and general development among us that it is morally certain that the price of iron of all kinds will be gradually and signally reduced, without the aid of foreign competition, unless the demand for iron shall increase as rapidly as the supply, which can hardly be possible. Who can doubt, then, that it is the true policy of the country to maintain the duty on iron?"

The *English Railway Chronicle* says that the revenue from the railroads of that country in July and August amounted to £1,362,127—an increase of 207,630 compared with the receipts in July and August, 1844. It is estimated that the increase this year of the gross annual revenue of the railroads will be over £1,000,000. Of this sum nearly the whole is clear profit, for the reason that in nearly all the lines working expenses have been reconvened. If however, a quarter of a million is allowed for increased expenses still there will be left £300,000, or \$4,000,000, as the clear net increase of profit this year.

The London and Southwestern Railway Company announce a great "reduction" of fares on and after the 1st of the present month. Mr. Pean, of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, has in contemplation a scheme to construct a double track from Newcastle to London, for the carriage of coals; and as the consumption of that city is four millions of tons annually, it is expected that three-fourths of that would be conveyed by rail way, rather than by water, as the coals would be delivered in much better order.—*Balt. Pat.*

MANUFACTURES IN TENNESSEE.

There are no less than fifty cotton factories in Tennessee. They consume annually about 10,000 bales of cotton. There are many others employed in spinning and weaving both Cotton and Wool. Jeans, osenbarges, linseys, kerseys, and bed ticking are made at Lebanon, Shelbyville, Franklin and Winchester. At Lebanon, 100 hands are employed in the manufacture of the coarsest kinds of cotton and woollen negro clothing. One half of these hands are blacks—slaves of course—and they are said to be expert in almost every department. The goods manufactured are disposed of at home and in the southwestern States. The Nashville *Orthopolitan*, from which we learn these facts, considers that the success of the factories in Tennessee disproves the opinion held by many, that manufacturing establishments can not be carried on with advantage where slavery prevails. The manufacture of blankets is about to be introduced into Tennessee for the first time, at Lebanon.

MILLERISM.—The celebrated Joshua V. Himes, the founder of the Miller Tabernacle in Boston, and the leader of the deluded mortals who believed in the destruction of the world in 1843, has been revising his chronological calculations, and has protracted "the hour" to 1847—which he says is the utmost limit to which time is provided for.

IMPORTANT SALE
Of Land, Negroes, and other Valuable Property.
WILL be sold on Monday, the 17th day of November, to the highest bidder, on the premises of the late Daniel Maupin.

350 Acres of Land,
Lying adjacent to White Hall, and possessing excellent qualities for the production of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. Also a SAW MILL, and half the interest of a GRIST MILL, situated on the same premises.—There are also on the premises a good frame Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place

8 Young Negroes, the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

Together with the Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, will be sold

Eighty Acres of Wood Land,
Adjoining the lands of Miltus B. Jorman and those of the estate of the late Robert W. Wood.

Terms.—The real estate will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years, with bond and approved personal security, and a lien upon the land, the personal property upon twelve months time, with bond and approved security, for all sums over five dollars—five dollars and under cash.

DABNEY M. JARMAN,
Adm'r of the late Daniel Maupin, with the will annexed.

Oct. 25, 1845. 85—tds.

Wool Hats.
A LARGE assortment of Wool Hats of every variety are to be found at

VALENTINE & WOODS
Oct. 4th, 1845.

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T. RUSSELL BIGGER & CO.
Agents for D. Paley & Co.,
MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES.

THE FIELD OUR OWN!
Bigger & Co. still Ahead.

Drawn Numbers of Grand Consolidated Lottery No. 62, drawn on Saturday Oct. 4th, 1845:

48	2	12	4	70	38	9	19	7	11	67	75	66	24
Whole Ticket	12	48	70										
do	do	2	4	70									
Half	do	24	38	75									
Quarter	do	9	19	70									
do	do	7	38	66									

The three first were sent to correspondents, and all sold and paid at sight by BIGGER & CO.

The following Grand Schemes are presented to adventurers. Make your selection and it money is wanted, send your orders to the Great Prize-Sellers,

T. RUSSELL BIGGER & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

ANOTHER GRAND SCHEME FOR THE 8th OF NOVEMBER!

75,000 DOLLARS!
Divided into 5 Prizes of \$15,000 each. Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 67. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, November 8th, 1845.

75 Numbers—14 Drawn.
GRAND CAPITALS:

1	Prize of	\$15,000
1	"	7,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	1,000
100	"	500

Tickets \$15; Halves \$7 50; Quarts \$3 75.

\$30,000 for the 15th Nov!
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 68. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, November 15th, 1845.

75 Numbers—13 Drawn.
GRAND CAPITALS:

1	Prize of	\$30,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	4,000
25	"	1,000
100	"	500

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarts \$2 50.

ANOTHER OF \$30,000!
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 69. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, November 22d, 1845.

75 Numbers—15 Drawn.
GRAND CAPITALS:

1	Prize of	\$30,000
1	"	8,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	3,000
200	"	2,000
100	"	1,500
100	"	1,000

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarts \$2 50.

\$30,000 DOLLARS.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 70. To be drawn on Saturday, 29th November.

75 Numbers—12 Drawn.
GRAND CAPITALS:

1	Prize of	\$30,000
1	"	8,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	5,000
100	"	1,000

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarts \$2 50.

In purchasing by Certificate you will be entitled to all it may draw over the cost of the same. Should the Ticket be preferable, they will be forwarded at the price above mentioned, and will entitle the holder to the amount which they are warranted to draw, if demanded at any time within twelve months from the day of drawing.

Tickets in all Lotteries from \$1 to 20 Dollars, constantly for sale, and when left to us, we will always invest in the best schemes on hand.

On remittance enclosing cash or prize tickets, no postage need be paid. Remember to Large Prizes and prompt pay, address

T. RUSSELL BIGGER & CO.,
Richmond, Va.
Oct. 25, 1845.

Notice.
THIS is to forewarn all persons against trading for a bond executed to David Terrell by us about the 19th of September, 1842, amounting to \$150 as the same has been paid off in full and the bond would have been taken in, but the said Terrell left the county without our knowledge, and we are unable to find out where he lives. We have been informed that the said bond is in the hands of Larkin Rucker, of Greene county, and it has been demanded of him by us, and he refuses to deliver it up.

SNEED & THOMSON.
Barboursville, Oct. 18 '45. 34—3t

Notice.
A PETITION will be offered to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that the River be made a lawful fence from the Fluvanna County line up to the main forks of said River; and also from said forks of the River up both branches of the River to the present head of Navigation on each of them, that is up to George Martin's Mill

THE ADVOCATE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.

Seven days later from Europe—State of the harvest—More orders sent to America for food—Another slight reduction in Colton—Progress of the New Religious on Continental Europe—Interesting results—The fresh movements in Ireland &c. &c. &c.

The steam ship Great Western, Captain Mathews, arrived early this morning, after a passage of sixteen days and a half over the ocean.

Our advices by her are to the 11th inst. inclusive, from Liverpool, and 10th from London.

She brings 128 passengers.

The news is important, especially in a commercial point of view.

The crops in Great Britain are short.—There is hardly a mistake about this now. Owing to this deplorable occurrence to the poor classes of England more orders for food have been received by the West.

This failure of the harvests in England continued to have its effect on the cotton market. That article, in consequence, has experienced another slight reduction.

The Yorkshire, Captain Bailey, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst. at night; and also the Southern, Palmer, on the 9th inst.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are upon the whole, encouraging. In the Woollen districts of Yorkshire, business is brisk, and the same may be said of business in Manchester and the neighborhood.

The price of iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded, and obtained, an extra 20s. per ton, and Pigs 10s. per ton.

The produce market generally exhibits a firm and buoyant feeling. The laboring population of this country are well employed at the present moment.

The State of the Harvests.—The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise. The London market yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s. per quarter. The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions recently, still apply to the Corn market. The present harvest will yield differently, and this combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen. The general failure of the potato crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements, in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed, however, that, as regards England, the disease in the potato, in many districts, has nearly disappeared leaving only a small scab behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable esculent.

The interest of the news centres in the accounts from Algiers and Italy. Abdel Kader, who seems determined to struggle while he can wield a sword for the independence of his native land, has already proved a sore scourge to France. Nothing but the hand of death, it seems, can subdue the indomitable perseverance of the fiery, high-souled Arab. The fruits of the French expedition to Morocco last year may now be seen in the destruction of the French force at Djemra-Ghezona, amounting to 450 men.—The commanding officer was injured from his post on the frontiers of Morocco, and cut to pieces. Only 14 escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abdel Kader rushed at higher game—attacked General Carnagat, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess.

This disaster has produced much depression, and not a little anger, in France.—The King, especially, is annoyed at it, and the government, it is said, are now resolved to hunt the Arab leader from the face of the earth. Twelve thousand men, or six regiments of troops, are to be instantly despatched to Algiers. Bugeaud is ordered to rejoin the army and preparations are making on a large scale for carrying "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" into the heart of the country. But what will this avail? The climate will continue to mow down the invaders, if the natives cannot.—The desert will afford a home for the hardy recusants. Abdel Kader, as heretofore, will escape pursuit, and ever and anon will "drop down" upon the Frenchmen when they least expect it. Africa, in short, will prove the grave of Louis Philippe's troops—the mausoleum, it may be, of his dynasty.

This unfortunate French colony Africa is one of the legacies which Louis Philippe received with his throne. It has been kept up and sustained from a desire to flatter the national pride, rather than from any conviction of its relative value as an appendage to France. Italy, too, has been the scene of a slight emute, not of much importance in itself, so much as it indicates the unsettled state of society in that free but misgoverned land, and the certainty, at no distant day, of a terrific outbreak in the Roman States. The bayonets of Austria at present enforce quiet, but the smouldering volcano will only burst out more furiously from the care which has been taken to close every aperture—to stop every vent hole. The scene of the present affair was Rimini; and a glance at another column will show that it was wretchedly devised, and miserably carried out.

Extension of the Magnetic Telegraph.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the large subscription already made to the stock of the projected line between New York and Boston justifies the immediate prosecution of the work. The company intend to commence erecting posts at the New York end of the line on Monday next, and to complete the work to New Haven in twenty days thereafter. That a corresponding energy will be manifested at the other terminus is obvious from the spirited resolutions adopted at a meeting in Boston. The wires will be stretched over the railway tracks through Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester. The whole line will probably be completed and in operation in sixty days.

The editor of the N. Y. Courier des Etes, writing from Paris, states that the first instalment, on five new railway schemes in France, recently paid in amount to about \$60,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1845.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot: A curious state of things prevails about the transfer of Mr. Buchanan to the Supreme Court. The gentleman's friends in Pennsylvania are, for the most part, warmly opposed to the step. One of his friends in office in this city told me, yesterday, in the most earnest terms, that Mr. Buchanan would disgrace himself, after all that has been said and done, to voluntarily leave the States Department, and take the Judgeship.—and further, said he, the act would exclude him from being the candidate of our party for the next Presidency!

I understand from friends of Mr. Buchanan, that he has said that he never would have withdrawn from the Presidential race if he had not been forced to do so! and that he has ever since regretted the step!

The Harrisburg "Union," one of Mr. Buchanan's Pennsylvania organs, insists upon it that its great favorite shall not descend to give up the State Department for a pension, like the salary of the Judgeship of \$4,500 a year! It lets its Partisan arrows fly at Mr. Andrew Stevenson and Mr. John Y. Mason, in great style, as two "arrogant" Virginians (although it names them not) who are ambitious to chain Mr. Buchanan's present exalted place. And it seems to understand perfectly, certain very pulling operations by which a late number of the Richmond Enquirer was made to puff Mr. Buchanan inaudibly, as a marvelously proper man for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Harrisburg organ snaps its fingers in the direction of Washington and laughs at the shallow manoeuvre! The solution of all this is, Mr. Buchanan is to be prevailed upon by his friends to remain longer in the Cabinet. If Mr. Polk wishes to get rid of him, he must assume the responsibility of giving him his walking-papers directly. An indirect tender of them will not be understood. Mr. Buchanan's friends advise him not to interpret as readily as did Mr. Calhoun who was politely offered the English Mission! They think, moreover, that Mr. Polk will not dare to turn Mr. Buchanan out of office, because it might endanger his own chance of a nomination for re-election, while it would place the discarded Secretary "in the line of safe precedents"—the very place of all others, which Mr. Polk wants neither Mr. Buchanan, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Gov. Cass, nor Gov. Wright, nor anybody else save his own choice self, to occupy!

A long time ago I wrote to you that Mr. Polk would make every thing bend to affect his own nomination for re-election, notwithstanding his own or his organ's solemn disclaimers. And now I perceive various journals in different sections of the country have come to the same conclusion! Thus far, it is said, he has feared Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Cass. Hence the celerity with which the friends of the former, who would not yield their preference for the splendid Carolinian, have been hurried from office in the Custom Houses of New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portsmouth!—And hence, too, the turning of the Administration's cold shoulder to all of Gov. Cass's friends who could not be induced by officers, to follow in the wake of Norrell, United States District Attorney for Michigan, and Bagge, Postmaster at Detroit, and quarrel with the Governor! One of the Cass men, an ex-editor of some note, and strongly recommended by the Governor as efficient, upright and deserving, has been in this city for some months, an applicant for a respectable Consular post or other office. But he is a frank man, true to his friends. He honestly prefers Lewis Cass for the next President. The Polk Administration is sorry to say that nothing can be done for him! And so they go.

I am credibly informed that an ex-member of Congress, a warm and confidential friend of Silas Wright, has been in this city within the last few days and set the President and the Cabinet and the official editor—all, all—into a most frightful state of alarm! by warning them, plainly and authoritatively, that if they caused the repeal of the present tariff, or even harmed him or his friends, they would be visited with the determined opposition of Gov. Wright and his Northern friends! The gentleman who gives me this intelligence is a prominent Locofoco of high standing and character, and is on intimate terms of political and social friendship with members of the Cabinet! He assures me that the information is true. The leading editorial in the organ of last evening, in relation to the course of Mr. Wright and Mr. Buchanan in voting for the present tariff, and the awakening which the editor confesses has overtaken him on the subject, goes to confirm my informant's statement.

It seems from the organ that Mr. Barton, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has improperly received the credit of the authorship of the tariff articles in that paper signed "Bundled." I am informed that Mr. Barton thinks Mr. Burke, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, is the author! Just as if Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, who was never accused of possessing any other than mere political newspaper knowledge and a tolerable smattering of *Dorrimor*, could write a series of readable anti-tariff or tariff articles! Why, he could scarcely know that "Bundled" is the name of a Province in India where cotton is grown. Some Locofoco gentlemen who profess to know all about the matter, assert that Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State, is the author. The organ pronounced Mr. Trist, at the time of his appointment, in August last, an "accomplished politician." To the question, Who struck Billy Patterson? Who is Major Figg? Who keeps shooting at Mr. Paine? may now be added, Who is the author of "Bundled?"

POTOMAC. THE COTTON CROP.—From the information we can gather from different sections of this country, we think the Cotton crop will be nearly as large as last year. The fine weather has opened nearly every bud, which is something unusual, and has enabled the planters to pick their cotton without much inconvenience.—*Murfreesboro' (Ten) Jour.*

The New York Tribune says—"Money is, if any thing, still more easy, and on good securities the rate continues at 546 per cent." The approach of the quarterly report day of the banks is not yet felt by any tightening of the screws, and probably the banks will not be this time afflicted with their usual sluggishness of calculation.

Resignation of Mr. Polk.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Washington Polk has resigned his seat as a member of congress from the third congressional district of Georgia.

From the New York Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1845.

It is not in my power to give you a correct idea of the disorganized condition of the Locofoco party in this quarter; and this remark is alike applicable to the interior of the State and this city. We are now within ten or twelve days of our general election, and the slyly "harmonious" democracy have not yet agreed, in committee, on the candidates to be presented at Tammany Hall for the approbation of the people.—The Whig party, without difficulty, self-elected have some time since published the names of their candidates in the journals of the city.

Without such statement of facts before the community, the conclusion would seem to be irresistible that the Whigs must succeed in electing their ticket. Yet the conclusion would be erroneous. We shall be defeated, and defeated by the Whigs. The motive American party have enlisted in its ranks some three or four thousand as solid Whigs as are to be found in our country. They have suffered so much by fraudulent foreign voters, that I verily believe they never can be reconciled into anything but a done, either by a registry act, or otherwise.

To prevent alien votes from controlling our elections. As to the ridiculous and visionary notions which the native party are attempting to propagate, they are of no avail, and would not keep the party together one month after the great cause of discontent was removed. But no compromise or arrangement can now be made, and defeat must follow. Whether wise counsels will hereafter prevail, I pretend not to judge. This detail is given that our friends at a distance may not have awakened in their bosoms expectation and hopes that cannot, and will not be realized. In the country our prospects are certainly better; but, even there, I cannot indulge in the same sanguine hopes which many intelligent Whigs entertain. Some think we are to be benefited by anti-remittism; I do not; and, if we are, I shall regret it, for, of all the ills, I think it (with the exception of abolitionism) the most profligate.

A late Montreal paper contains an official medical notice, stating that, in the afflicting malady under which his excellency the Governor General (MERCAL) has been laboring for a number of years, and which has slowly and almost imperceptibly been producing a morbid alteration in the cheek, has within the last ten days assumed a phagedenic character, by which a portion of the soft parts of the cheek have been destroyed. The violence of the action, in a great measure, yielded for a day or two, but has not yet subsided.

The Eastern (Portland) Argus says: "A letter, about as big as a quarter of a dollar, went through the Portland post office yesterday, directed to 'President Polk, White House, Washington, in haste.'"—Something terrible has happened. Look out for an explosion!

A CALM OBSERVER.

THE MORMONS.

We learn from the Quincy Whig that Mr. Backenstoss, the Sheriff of Hancock county, who was arrested at Nauvoo by General Hardin, and taken to Quincy, charged with the murder of Worrel and McBratney, was examined before Judge Purple, and held to bail for his appearance at the Hancock Circuit Court in the sum of three thousand dollars. There are about twenty witnesses in the case. The Mormon and the Anti-Mormon witnesses swore in direct opposition to each other.

In the same paper is the following statement in regard to the intentions of the Mormons as to their future residence:

"Nooka, (or Vancouver Island), on the Northwest coast of America, we have it from good authority, is to be the final destination and home of the Mormon people.—This island is about three hundred miles long, and from seventy five to one hundred in width. It is separated from the main land by a long, narrow strait, and lies between the forty-seventh or forty-eighth and the fifty-first and fifty-second degree of north latitude, extending along the coast in a north-west direction. The boundary line between the British and American possessions will probably pass across the island, but for the most part it is inhabited by Indians of a warlike disposition. It is a long journey, but can be accomplished. If the Mormons do emigrate to that distant land they will be out of the reach of harm from white men."

We understand from the same authority that companies are rapidly organizing at Nauvoo for an early start in the spring.—The church authorities and leading men will go out in a very large company, and without doubt the remainder will follow.—*National Int.*

GREAT SALE OF WOOLLEN MILLS.—The manufacturing property of the late firm of W. & D. D. Farnum, situated at Watford, Worcester county, was sold at auction on Tuesday. This is the largest woollen establishment in the United States, with the exception of the Middlesex Company in Lowell. It was purchased by Welcome Farnum, Esq., the surviving partner of the firm, and one of the most successful and enterprising manufacturers in the country.—The price paid for the property was two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and although this may seem large, we are told that it is considered far below its real value. A large number of woollen manufacturers, from various sections of the country, were present at the sale.—*Lowell Courier.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The St. Louis Missouriian says that wild hemp has been found in that State. A farmer from St. Louis is county, being in Captain Jenks hemp warehouse, accidentally saw some Manila hemp, made enquiry what it was, and, upon being informed that it was Manila hemp, said that he had produced something exactly like it from a weed on his farm; and that he would send in a sample, which he did; and it proves to be a variety of the Manila hemp, resembling almost the New Zealand hemp; but it undoubtedly belongs to the same genus as the New Zealand, Sisal, and St. Domingo hemp, from which all our heavy cordage is made. If this can be found in any quantity, it is a most valuable discovery.

Resignation of Mr. Polk.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Washington Polk has resigned his seat as a member of congress from the third congressional district of Georgia.

The following resolutions were adopted by the late Harrisonburg Convention:

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1845.

Dr. Sheppard, from the Committee for that purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz: Whereas, the members of this Convention, deeply impressed with the sense of the importance of extending the Louisiana Railroad from Gordonsville, its present terminus, via the Valley of Virginia, to Parkersburg, Guyandotte, or some other point on the Ohio River, by which connection a portion of the trade and travel of the great West may be secured for the State of Virginia.

Therefore, Resolved, As the sense of this Convention that the Louisiana Railroad ought to be extended as early as practicable to Harrisonburg—It after an examination of the route by competent engineers it be deemed an improvement the results of which will compensate for the cost.

2. Resolved, That if the barrier of the Blue Ridge be deemed impassable, or if passable, passable only at too great a cost, that then in the opinion of this Convention, the Louisiana Railroad ought to be extended in the immediate direction of Harrisonburg, to the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge.

3. Resolved, That this Convention, while they decidedly favor the extension of the Railroad across the Blue Ridge to Harrisonburg, or if that is considered unwise and too costly, then to stop at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge—earnestly express the hope and the confidence that in the event of the relinquishment of both schemes by the General Assembly, that a Macadamised road will then be constructed from Harrisonburg to Gordonsville.

4. Resolved, That While this Convention believes that the connection of the waters of the Cuesapeake with those of the Mississippi, by the town of Harrisonburg to Parkersburg, Guyandotte or some intermediate point, would be an eligible route, they are not prepared to say, and consider it beyond their province for that over others, or for any others over that.

5. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, and to obtain signatures thereto, in favor of the views of this Convention.

6. Resolved, That a Committee of five or more be appointed from every county on the line, and from the city of Richmond, to agitate the subject of the proposed improvement, to circulate the memorials, and to solicit subscriptions should it become necessary.

The resolutions having been severally read, were unanimously adopted.

An Extra Winchester Republican relates the following particulars of a destructive fire which occurred there on the 21st ult.

ALARMING FIRE—TAYLOR'S TAVERN IN RUINS!

On Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, just at the moment that many of our citizens were at dinner. It was soon discovered that the fire was breaking out in the back part of Taylor's Hotel, occupied by D. S. Danner, and notwithstanding the most prompt efforts, the flames could not be arrested until the whole building was enveloped.

The wind blew almost a hurricane from the North West, and the loss of the greater part of the town seemed inevitable. The firemen were soon at work with their engines and hose, and aided by the citizens of the town and country, made the most extraordinary exertions.

As a result of the fire, is, the burning of the Hotel and the building adjoining, occupied as a store by G. W. Hammond, the range of offices and shops called Hoff's Row, opposite the Court House, and the back buildings of William Miller's dwelling. The high walls North saved the buildings occupied by Thos. B. Campbell a jeweller's shop, and the block adjoining. Fortunately, the wind carried the flames from the stables and back buildings of the Hotel, and directed them towards the Court House space.

On that side, the goods from the stores of Messrs. Hammond, Peter Miller, Wolf, Streit, Baker, Slagle, Ward, Bell, Breeding, Lindsey and Russell; the Hat store of Mr. Besore; Watch and Jewellery Establishment of Mr. T. R. Campbell, and the Tobacco Store of Mr. Atwell; Mr. Ender's Barber Shop; the Furniture of Messrs. Wm. Miller, Geo. W. Baker, Henry S. Baker, Dr. McCormick, all were removed, and many articles more or less scattered, injured or destroyed.

On the east side of the street damage was done to the goods and furniture of Messrs. Aulick, Burgess and Lauck, Anderson, Dorsey, Evans, Tipping, Spangler, Senseney, Miller, Wall, Keenan, Hensell and Hancy. The five tenements burnt in Hoff's Row were occupied as law offices and shops, by Messrs Williams & Barton, J. Tibbald, J. Ambler, G. Frost, Geo. R. Long, R. Milton, Wm. D. Gillespie, J. E. Jackson, Wm. Seemer and R. Bowen.

The back building of Mr. Tipping's establishment, was burnt, and Mr. T.'s goods very much damaged, and many of them lost. So with Mr. Hammond's, Mr. Senseney's, and others.

The roof of the Virginian Office was also on fire, as was the Cupola of the Court House—the latter seriously endangering the Clerk's offices.

It would be invidious to discriminate, where all performed their part so well, but every body is loud in the praise of the Ladies of the town, many of whom displayed not only coolness and activity, but great energy. They formed two lines to hand water, and many were employed in removing goods.

Mr. Taylor is insured to the amount of \$15,000.—Danner on his furniture \$5,000, but the loss of the latter will be 8 or 10,000 dollars beside.

At Last.—The Fayetteville North Carolinian says—"We have it from good authority, that Gen. Ronulus M. Saunders has been appointed Minister to Spain, and that he will leave the country early in the spring."

Although he differs widely from us in politics, we can not help feeling pleased that Ronulus has been at last provided for.

"Hope deferred" had doubtless made Ronulus sick at the heart, stomach, and all over, and the news of his appointment will be of more service to him than a trip to the White Sulphur Springs. Dr. Polk knows how to treat his patients.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

Trade and travel on the Lakes.—The increase in the number of passengers and in the amount of merchandise on the lakes, has this year exceeded all expectations. From the very commencement of the season, the larger and favorite boats have had full loads of passengers and freight; and, now that the winter is approaching apace, every craft that comes up the lakes is loaded down with men and merchandise, seeking a home or a market in the free and fertile West. For the last three or four days, we have had a succession of crowded boats. The Oregon came in on Wednesday with some 600 passengers, and crammed full of freight. The Missouri followed on Friday with an equal heavy load. And on Saturday the magnificent Empire came in port, bearing upon her ample decks and within her capacious hold the largest number of passengers and greatest amount of freight ever transported in one vessel on the lakes. The number of persons landed at this port alone must have exceeded four hundred; while the pier was fairly littered up with boxes, chests, and merchandise of all sorts. One wonders, at first, where they all come from, and whither they are all going. But, upon reflection, it becomes a matter of surprise that the rush is not greater. Certainly, if people at the East could see with their own eyes this Territory of Wisconsin, and satisfy themselves, by their own experience, of the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the cheapness of the living, the low price of land, and the large returns which the taming earth yields to its industrious cultivators, the tide of immigration, though already swollen to such a degree, would be doubled and tripled. Wisconsin, indeed, is the country for the man of moderate means and in luxurious habits. It is a land of promise and of hope, and, as such, will be eagerly sought by all in the Old World or the New, who desire to mend their condition or better their fortunes.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Question Settled.—It has been a subject of much anxiety as to the probable success of a line of electro-magnetic communication across the wide rivers; but the experiment was yesterday tried across the East river, with perfect success, amid hundreds of anxious spectators. The lead pipe through which this communication is made, weighs over six thousand pounds, and was laid at the bottom of the river from a steamboat employed for the purpose, though not without great risk and labor. The whole plan and work has been executed under the direction of Mr. Samuel Colt, engineer, who has been for some time making his arrangements with the New York and Offing Electro Magnetic Line, now soon to be completed. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Messrs Fathom & Co., Water street, who have made this continuous line of pipe, more than half a mile in length, perfectly air-tight, and without a single joint in the whole distance. Through this extensive line of heavy pipe are four copper wires, completely insulated, so as to insure the transmission of the electro-magnetic fluid.—We understand the various routes north, west, and east, have been delayed at the intervening streams, for the purpose of learning the result of this bold experiment of Mr. Colt, who well merits the applause of the public for its triumphant success. This line is to be open to the newspaper press of this city at a fair remuneration, and will be completed in a few days.—*N. Y. Morning News, Oct. 24.*

Mr. Clay.—The Frankfort Common wealth of the 21st inst. says—

Mr. Clay spent several days of last week in Frankfort, two of which were employed in the argument of an important cause in the court of appeals. He was in fine health and spirits, looking far better than we have seen him in ten years. In his argument he displayed the vivacity which sparkled in his brilliant oratory thirty years ago—so say those who are old enough to remember his style so long ago.

COME TO THE SOUTH.

BY A. B. MEEK, ESQ., OF ALABAMA.
Oh! come to the South, sweet beautiful one,
'Tis the climate of the heart, 'tis the shrine of the sun,
Where the sky ever shines with a passionate glow,
And the flowers spread their treasures of crimson and snow!
Where the breeze o'er bright waters, wafts in gentle along,
And gay birds are glancing in beauty and song;
Where summer smiles ever o'er mountain and plain,
And the best gifts of Eden unshadown remain!
Oh, come to the South,
The shrine of the sun,
And dwell in its bowers,
Sweet, beautiful one!

Oh! come to the South, and I'll build thee a home,
Where winter shall never intrusively come,
The queen-like catapla, the myrtle and pine,
The gold fruited orange, the ruby-gemmed vine,
Shall bloom around thy dwelling, and shade thee at noon.
White birds of all music keep amorous truce;
By the gush of glad fountains, we will rest us at eve,
No trouble to vex us, no sorrow to grieve!
Oh, come to the South,
The shrine of the sun,
And dwell in its bowers,
Sweet, beautiful one!

Oh! come to the South, 'tis the home of the heart;
No sky like its own, can deep passion impart;
The glow of its summer is felt in the soul,
And love keeps ever its fervent control!
Oh, here would thy beauty most brilliantly beam,
And thy life pass away like some delicate dream!
Each wish of thy heart should be realized be,
And this beautiful land seem an Eden to thee!
Then come to the South,
The shrine of the sun,
And dwell in its bowers,
Thou beautiful one!

Oh! come to the South, and I'll build thee a home,
Where winter shall never intrusively come,
The queen-like catapla, the myrtle and pine,
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Thou beautiful one!

THE UNIVERSITY.

We desire to have, and will have, no controversy with the Richmond Whig, in regard to the University. If there is any thing wrong in the Institution, if any abuses exist there, and the Whig will point them out, we say—let them be corrected; and there will be found no unkindly advocate of reform, if any be needed, than the Editor of this Paper. We believe that the idea of Mr. Jefferson in founding the University, and of the Legislature in endowing it, was eminently practical; that no institution of the kind can be successfully conducted without an endowment from some quarter; and whence could the fund to establish a great State Institution be more properly drawn than from the Treasury of the State. If, as the Whig contends, the benefits arising from the University have not been commensurate with the cost to the State, (and we by no means admit it,) let the subject be fully investigated, and the blame be fixed upon the proper parties. But even admitting (for the sake of the argument) that it has been mismanaged, that can be no ground for denouncing the Institution.

With all deference to the Editors of the Whig in all kindness, we ask them to give the University as it is, a fair trial, and then, should that prove unsatisfactory, (as we are sure it will not) to exert their strong and deserved influence in making it what it ought to be.

THE STORE.

THE subscribers are now receiving at Earlsville, a new and complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which they bind themselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the county. They would call the particular attention of their friends and customers to their splendid selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Caps, Hats, Boots, &c., just received. Stone and Tin Ware, Leather and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.

THO'S W. MICHIE.

CHAP'N J. MICHIE.

Earlsville, Oct. 25, 1844. 35—3t

Pants and Vests.

A LARGE assortment just received at the Emporium, and for sale at the lowest prices by

T. J. WERTENBAKER, Ag't.

Nov. 1, 1845.



CHARLOTTESVILLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

EXTENSION OF THE LOUISA RAILROAD.

In a previous number of the Advocate, we went somewhat at large into a consideration of the advantages which our town and county present for the contemplated extension of this road, and adduced some reasons to shew, why the company who now own the stock of the road, should prefer the route by Charlottesville and Staunton, to that by way of Harrisonburg. Since that article was penned, a Convention of Delegates from the counties interested in carrying the improvement to Harrisonburg, has been held in that town; and we have had an opportunity of inspecting their proceedings as well as of observing the spirit which characterized their deliberations. It was an assemblage of practical and enlightened men, who earnestly desire the accomplishment of the object they have in view, and who will omit no exertions to compass their ends. Delegates were in attendance from Richmond, Hanover, Louisa, Greene, and Rockingham, and the Convention had every assurance that Orange and Madison felt a deep interest in the object which called it together.

It is very clear, in whatever aspect we consider this subject, that it is deeply interesting to us and involves the whole amount of money now invested in improvements in this place, and in addition to this it is equally plain, that our town must experience a sure and rapid downfall if the road should pass within fifteen miles north of us, thus cutting us off from the country upon which our trade is mainly dependent.

We have shewn, in our former article, and it has not been denied in any quarter, that a Railroad can be constructed, at far less cost from Gordonsville to Staunton, than from that place to Harrisonburg; we have demonstrated, that a Railroad can be extended, from Staunton to Guyandotte at much less expense than from Harrisonburg; and we have asserted without the least fear of contradiction, that more money would be subscribed by individuals, upon the route we propose, than upon the other. We call upon the Harrisonburg and the Richmond papers to admit, or deny our statements, and have no doubt, but that the latter will agree with us, in our views.

We desire to remind the Editors of the Whig that but a very short time since, its highly intelligent and public spirited correspondent, "South-ener," writing from New York, stated that \$13,000,000 would be subscribed in the City of New York to construct a Railroad, from Gordonsville to Guyandotte or Parkersburg, by way of Charlottesville and Staunton, and we would also refer the Editors to that letter for proof of the practicability of this route and its advantages over any other. If, as Dr. Sheppard remarked in the Harrisonburg Convention, the plan is to carry a Railroad to the Ohio, there certainly could be no doubt but that the route we propose, would be by far cheaper; is shorter, and would be sustained by a much larger amount of capital than the other.—It is true, as Dr. S. stated in his speech before the Convention, that when the question before the Louisa R. Co. was whether it should be carried to Gordonsville or Charlottesville, the former terminus was supported upon the ground that it afforded the shortest access to the Ohio. But this was not the only reason of preference; there were several:

1st. By extending it to Gordonsville the counties of Orange, Greene, Madison and Rockingham would have their means of access to market much improved.

2dly. There was then a strong feeling in Charlottesville against the road, and but little money could there be raised by subscription to construct it.

3dly. Gordonsville was in the direct route to Fishing Creek, at the mouth of which it was proposed to strike the Ohio River. The first reason of preference was a good one, and that object has in a great degree been accomplished. The second was based upon a temporary obstacle which is now, we trust, entirely removed. And the third, which we propose to examine more particularly, was wholly unsound.

The reason and the only one, assigned for making Fishing Creek the terminus, was, that it was the nearest point upon the Ohio, but this idea has long since been abandoned and no terminus is now advocated, higher up the Ohio than Parkersburg. Fishing Creek is about 300 miles above Guyandotte, and passengers could be conveyed by rail road, from Guyandotte to Richmond or Baltimore in as short a time as from Guyandotte to Fishing Creek by steamboat. If then the terminus on the Ohio which originally decided the question in favor of Gordonsville and Harrisonburg, be itself abandoned where is the wisdom of adhering to a decision which was based upon error?

We deem it unnecessary to repeat what we have previously said upon this subject, and will conclude, by seriously urging upon the citizens of our town and county the importance of thinking and acting, upon this subject without delay. Let us have a full and enthusiastic meeting upon this subject, on Monday next, and endeavor to retain those advantages, which nature has placed in our hands.

THE UNIVERSITY.